

St. Albans, Col. Colonel Sol. Cutchins has been designated as acting chief of staff for the occasion.

The Governor said last night that he was deeply distressed at the death of his distinguished predecessor in office, and that he had lost a warm personal friend in Governor O'Ferrall, whom he greatly admired.

Mayor McCarthy said he was deeply grieved at the news of Governor O'Ferrall's death, and that the usual custom would be observed in the municipal offices.

Colonel Anderson will be in command of all the military, and the procession will move directly from the church to Hollywood after the services.

Beginning at 8 o'clock this morning, there will be a salute of seventeen guns fired at intervals of one hour in honor of the distinguished dead.

The casket will lie in state on a caisson, and in addition to the Governor and staff, police officers and military, J. B. Lee Camp, of which Governor O'Ferrall was a member, will be in line.

The following committee was appointed from the Camp last night to draft resolutions in regard to the death of Governor O'Ferrall: Comrades Dr. C. W. P. Brock, Joseph C. Dickerson and Joseph W. Thompson.

The Camp voted to attend the funeral and will meet in the camp hall at 3:30 P. M. in a body and in uniform.

The following special detail was made also to attend the funeral, which will meet at the camp hall on Sunday, 2:30: Lieutenant Commander, J. B. Bass, Charles J. Anderson, R. J. Basher, James T. Gray, W. M. Evans, W. B. Lightfoot, Joseph W. Thomas, John A. Curtis.

Colonel Anderson's Orders.

The following order was issued last night by Colonel George Wayne Anderson:

"The colonel commanding announces to the Seventieth Virginia Infantry, with profound sorrow, the death of Ex-Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall. He was a gallant boy, a fearless soldier, a devoted Congressman, and a worthy Governor. He always remembered that Virginia soldiers owed a high obligation to the country.

"He was, therefore, always earnest in supporting the Virginia volunteers.

"In honor of his illustrious career, of his manhood, of his courage, and of his services as a soldier and a patriot, the colonel commanding calls upon his regiment to honor his memory in every possible way."

Captain Myers Acts.

Captain W. M. Myers gave out the following:

Orders No. 15. 22d September, 1905.

The officers and enlisted men of this battery are hereby ordered to assemble in this armory on Sunday evening, September 24, 1905, at two (2) o'clock, in dress uniform.

Assembly is ordered, that the battery may take part in the ceremonies incident to the funeral of that gallant Confederate soldier and Ex-Governor of Virginia, the late Colonel Charles T. O'Ferrall.

By order, W. M. MYERS, Captain Commanding.

Messages of sympathy have been steadily pouring in at the O'Ferrall home ever since the distinguished soldier availed himself of the services of the State.

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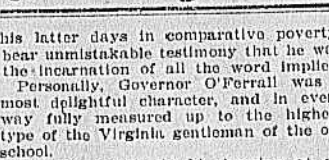
"Berry's for Clothes."



One hundred and twenty-six years ago today, September 23rd, 1779, Admiral Paul Jones, defeated the Serapis, having two years before in the Ranger, received the first salute paid to the Stars and Stripes by a foreign man-of-war.

Our country is now doing all possible honor to so brave a man. Beside his courage, he was noted for the extreme care he gave to his dress.

If he were living to-day, our clothing would appeal to his good taste.



His latter days in comparative poverty, bear unmistakable testimony that he was the incarnation of all the word modesty. Personally, Governor O'Ferrall was a most delightful character, and in every way fully measured up to the highest type of the Virginia gentleman of the old school.

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county upon the death of his father, and at the age of seventeen was elected for a full term of six years. He was perhaps the youngest man who ever filled so responsible a position in the State, though he performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the voters and the people, as was shown by his election for a full term. But the war came on, and his term before he was yet out of his teens. Before the war came on, and the gallant young Virginian—destined thus early in life to make a name for himself—shouldered his rifle and started out to fight for his country.

Morgan county was strongly Union in sentiment, and sent only about twenty soldiers to the Confederate army.

O'Ferrall One of Them.

The town of Berkeley Springs sent only two, and Charles T. O'Ferrall was one of these.

He entered as a private in the cavalry service, and by his intrepid bravery to the rank of colonel, and at the close of the war was in command of all the Southern cavalry in the Valley of Virginia.

To his regiment, indeed, he was due the credit for holding the last flag of the last fight, and capturing the last prisoner on Virginia soil.

His command was in two engagements after the surrender of General J. B. Lee, he having refused to believe that his great leader had actually laid down his arms, although under the word of true General Lee he surrendered, and that it would be well for his regiment to follow the example of its commander.

The war record of Governor O'Ferrall is one of which any man might feel proud. He knew the definition of the word "fear" and his black plume always waved at the head of his regiment, where the battle rolled the deepest.

Wounded Eight Times.

In that great contest lasting through four years of blood and carnage, Colonel O'Ferrall was eight times wounded—three times from sabre thrusts, and five from bullets.

In the cavalry engagement at Upperville in 1861, he was shot through the lungs and left dead. The Richmond papers announced the death of the gallant young officer, but he recovered and resumed command of his regiment.

The political side of Governor O'Ferrall's life was remarkable, not only for its success, but for the long period through which it ran.

Returning from the war, he got together in a short while his hard-earned money to start the law class at Washington College, from which he graduated with distinction. He settled at Harrisonburg and at once entered upon the practice of his profession.

It was not long, however, before his people called him into positions of honor and trust. In 1854 he was elected to the House of Delegates as a conservative, and he served with conspicuous ability in that body. At the close of his legislative term, Col. O'Ferrall was elected judge of the County Court of Rockingham, and in the same year he was elected to the State Senate.

When the Readjuster got control of the legislature, in 1878, Judge O'Ferrall was displaced and one of General Mahone's followers upon the bench.

O'Ferrall was always an ardent democrat, and upon leaving the bench placed himself at the disposal of the State Comptroller, and was sent from Cumberland Gap to the ocean many times to preach the doctrines of his party to the voters.

He was one of the regularly appointed Democratic candidates for the State Comptroller, and he eloquently voiced from 1880 to 1882, in behalf of his party, no man doing more effective work than he to accomplish the overthrow of Mahoneism and Readjuster rule.

He was a born orator, and it is a singular fact that from 1880 up to the time he was made Governor in 1891, he had delivered more stump speeches than any other two men in the State.

His Chesterfieldian bearing, his grace and his ready flow of language made him a most popular stump speaker, and his services were in demand in all sections, and in every campaign.

In 1882 Colonel O'Ferrall made his first race for Congress. His competitor was the late Judge John Paul, who was popular in the town of Harrisonburg, and he was a degree. The State was just now under the domination of the Readjuster, and the district was close at hand. Judge Paul was nominated by what was known as the Republican-Readjuster-Conservative party, an organization embracing all the opposition which could be mustered against the domination of the Readjuster.

Colonel O'Ferrall was triumphantly elected, and on the first day of January, 1884, was inducted into office with much pomp and ceremony. The military turned out in force, and as the Governor's inaugural address from the southern portico of the old Capitol, thousands of citizens stood on the brow of the historic hill to bid him welcome.

Governor O'Ferrall's administration was high and fearless, but it was beset at times by many trying ordeals. The Governor was courageous in the use of the veto power, and never hesitated a moment to disapprove a bill that did not accord with his views. He met the trials of his office with a courage and fidelity that had marked his course throughout his long public life, doing what he conceived to be his duty and letting the consequences take care of themselves.

Poachants Strike.

By the free use of the military Governor O'Ferrall prevented lynching during the first two years of his administration, but in the last two years, three men were put to death in the State without the process of law.

This, however, was no fault of the Governor, as he had no warning, and no opportunity to interfere.

Governor O'Ferrall caused Cox's Army to be driven from Virginia soil and broke up horse racing and gambling at Alexandria during his term of office.

In the spring of 1886, the famous Pocahontas strike took place, and the sending of troops to protect those who desired to work, from the threatened assaults of the striking West Virginia miners, brought much criticism upon the Governor from the labor unions of the State. But the course of the Executive was fully vindicated, and the presence of the troops almost certainly prevented one of the most terrible riots that can be imagined.

Governor O'Ferrall would never subscribe to the doctrine of free silver, and when Mr. Bryan was named for President in the summer of 1896 on a 16-1 platform, the fearless man of the Virginia White House, with his characteristic courage and frankness, announced that he would give his support to Palmer and Buckner, the candidates of the gold-wing of the party.

He did more. He addressed a gold Democratic meeting in the Academy of Music, in the face of the silver sentimentists who were sweeping over the State like a cyclone.

Valuable History.

There was never a more chivalric Virginian than Charles T. O'Ferrall, and throughout his long and brilliant career—military and civil—he never overbowed his innate bravery. When his term as Governor came to an end in 1898, Col. O'Ferrall took up his residence in this city, having as his summer home "Dun-dee," a beautiful place near Forest Hill Park.

He re-entered the practice of law, and was until recently the senior partner of the firm of O'Ferrall & Co. He enjoyed the quiet life of a retired lawyer, and was devoted to the study of the law, and to the health of the distinguished ex-Governor.

Governor O'Ferrall in his latter days made a most valuable and interesting contribution to the literature of Virginia in his book entitled, "Forty Years of Active Service." The volume has been widely read and is to Virginia politicians what Blair's "Twenty Years in Congress" is to the politics of the nation.

His Family.

Governor O'Ferrall was twice married. In 1864, shortly after he was wounded at Fisher's Hill, and while still on crutches, he went on a furlough to Enterprise, Miss., to visit a brother.

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All Married Twice.

Governor O'Ferrall's second wife was a daughter of the late Col. W. C. Knight, of the 4th, and once president of the State Board of Agriculture. She is a sister of Mrs. Charles E. Wingo and Postmaster Wray T. Knight, of Richmond. At the time of her marriage to Captain O'Ferrall she was the widow of Captain Henry D. Danforth, who was a son of Colonel John B. Danforth, a distinguished Confederate officer.

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"On and off like a coat."

Cluett

COAT SHIRTS

For morning, afternoon or evening, they are always correct. The fancy patterns are made from original designs.

FAST COLOR FABRICS

\$1.50 and up

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.

LARGEST MAKERS OF WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS IN THE WORLD.

Democrats had left the House to break a quorum, and he had seen the iron courage demonstrated in the great forceful fight, when the Reads and the Lockes were forging the chains for the political enslavement of the South.

Judge Crisp not only had a warm personal regard for Colonel O'Ferrall, but he felt that in view of his long service in the House, the party owed him some substantial recognition.

Time fully vindicated the appointment. Judge Crisp ranked up with the bravest and best who have presided over the Elections Committee of the House since the war.

Was a Just Man.

While entertaining an unwavering devotion at all times for his party and its principles, Colonel O'Ferrall rose above the partisan politician, and despite the protests of some of his Democratic colleagues, especially from New York State, he took the side of the Republican in the contested election case of Noyes vs. Rockwell in the Fifty-third Congress.

The contest arose from the Buffalo (N. Y.) District, and Rockwell was the Democratic candidate. The face of the returns showed that he was elected by a narrow margin. Noyes contested in a narrow margin, and was compelled to carry his case to the Supreme Court.

Col. O'Ferrall heard all the evidence, and, as chairman, presented and managed on the floor the majority report of the committee in favor of Noyes. The report was adopted by a vote of 100 to 90.

Col. O'Ferrall took an active part in the contest, and his most notable speeches were made in connection with the Force bill and the many contested election cases that arose during his long service in the body.

He was an intimate friend of President Cleveland, and through both of the latter's administrations was often called to the White House and consulted on matters relating to legislation and appointments.

Could Not Be Swayed.

He could not be swayed by the eloquence of Fellows, nor the logic of Cockran, nor yet by the blandishments of the diplomatic Hill. He saw that justice lay on the side of the Republican contestant, and he boldly took the lead for him on the floor, replying to Cockran and Fellows, and having the majority report adopted amid great enthusiasm.

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His Life's Ambition.

Colonel O'Ferrall was several times a candidate for Governor before he finally won the prize of his life's ambition. In each case he was defeated, but he never increased, until in the summer of 1891 his party crowned him as its leader. His competitors then were Col. A. S. Buford and Major J. Hoge Tyler, but it was evident long before the convention met that they were men who would be beaten, and he did.

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